



DEAD AT HIS DESK.

That is the story the morning newspapers tell of the modern business man. Too much money-getting. Too little care for health. Too much rush, and strain, and wear and tear. Too little time to eat, to sleep, to digest the food, to rest tired body and weary brain. Not enough time to think once in a while of health and strength and happiness and a long and useful life. A widow and orphans left to mourn. A big estate that under the dissecting knife of the executor falls all to pieces. 'Tis the story of thousands of business men in life reputed wealthy and successful. It is a story that is unnecessary—need not be.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery if resorted to occasionally will keep a man or woman in good health. It goes to the roots of things. It tunes up the strings of life and makes them vibrate to the music of good health. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion good, the blood pure, and the nerves strong. Then ill-health is an impossibility, and work is a pleasure. Thousands say so.

Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has been a great physician to our family," writes Mr. Ira S. Frost, of Naylor, Ripley Co., Mo. "My wife's father had Bright's Disease. His water was almost pure blood. We got a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and it did him so much good that he tried another and then a third, and the fourth entirely cured him."

Nothing in the world so many times pays for itself to its owner as a good medical book. The very best one is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Now for a family time, edition, paper-covered, will be distributed gratis. Send at once—cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y. For 31 stamps you may obtain the book in cloth, beautifully stamped.

N. & W. Norfolk and Western

Schedule in Effect

November 8, 1896.

WESTBOUND LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY

5:45 a. m. (Washington and Chattanooga limited) for Bristol, intermediate stations and the South and West. Pullman sleepers to New Orleans and Memphis. Connects at Radford for Bluefield and Pocahontas.

4:25 p. m. the Chicago Express for Radford, Bluefield, Pocahontas, Kenova, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Columbus and Chicago. Pullman Buffet Sleeper Roanoke to Columbus. Also for Pulaski, Wytheville, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga and intermediate points.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ROANOKE.

From Roanoke 5:30 a. m.; 4:15 p. m.

From Hagerstown 5:30 a. m.; 4:10 p. m.

From Winston 1:15 p. m.

From Bristol and the West 1:35 p. m.; 11:10 p. m.

NORTH AND EASTBOUND, LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY.

1:50 p. m. for Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk.

1:45 p. m. for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York.

11:30 p. m. for Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman sleepers Roanoke to Norfolk and Lynchburg to Richmond.

11:25 p. m. (Washington and Chattanooga limited) for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York. Pullman sleepers to Washington via Shenandoah Junction and Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Durham Division—Leave Lynchburg (Union station) daily 4:00 p. m. for South Boston and Durham and intermediate stations.

Winston-Salem Division—Leave Roanoke (Union station) daily 2:00 p. m. and 8:00 a. m. daily, except Sunday (Campbell street station) for Rocky Mount, Martinsville, Winston-Salem and intermediate stations.

For all additional information apply at ticket office or to W. B. Beville, General Passenger Agent, Roanoke, Va.

M. F. Bragg, Traveling Passenger Agent.

PROFESSIONAL.

EVERETT PERKINS,

Attorney-at-Law and Commissioner in Chancery.

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Dr. J. W. Semones

Dentist,

132 Salem Ave.

Over Traders' Loan & Trust Co.

\$50 Still Offered

—FOR A—

New Home Sewing Machine

That Cannot be put in Good Order at the New Home Office, 309 Henry Street.

ROANOKE, VA.,

Where will be found the fine DROP CABINET admired by so many people for beauty and convenience; also a variety of the different machines made by this company, which, if examined by those who wish to buy, side by side with other makes of machines, can readily see they deserve all the praise they have merited in finish, durability, light-running and perfect work.

Give us a call before you buy. Thanking the people for their liberal patronage in the past,

I remain respectfully,

W. H. STRICKLER,

309 HENRY STREET, ROANOKE, VA.

WILD INDIAN CORN.

HAS THE PARENT PLANT OF THIS GRAIN BEEN DISCOVERED?

Interesting Recital of Facts Gathered Concerning One of Our Staple Cereals—Cultivation Has Done Wonders With Corn. Many Varieties.

Many years ago researches were made to establish the fact that maize belonged exclusively to this country and was of American origin. It was believed in 1837 that the plant in its wild state was extinct, and thus one of the strongest arguments to prove it indigenous was lost. No evidence could be found in Europe, Asia or Africa to show that the plant existed prior to the voyages of Columbus, in 1492, or Pizarro, in 1524. Both of these navigators saw it growing, and we have now reason to believe that the Indians and Incas made use of the grain many years before these visitors arrived. We have corn that has been preserved for several hundred years, and it may have been grown over 1,000 years ago. In a dry state this grain appears to be indestructible, and I have in my possession some Peruvian corn that is certainly several hundred years old. It is dry and friable, is of a red color and yields a white meal. It was buried with a so called mummy prior to the year 1555, and how long before history does not tell. Peruvian corn was in small ears, from 3 to 6 inches long, and bore grains pointed on the top, not in rows, but somewhat imbricated. It was evidently far removed from the wild stock.

Primitive corn, or wild corn, which has been found in several different regions of this continent naturally reproducing itself, has a character of growth that fits it for long preservation in a mild climate, although if planted and cultivated for a few years all the characteristics of wildness gradually disappear. The cobs of wild maize are thin and hard, covered with lines of mushroom shaped elevations, each having a wirelike pedicel growing from the top, attached to a glume enclosing a small pointed grain, or a flat grain, smaller than any popcorn. These kernel husks overlap each other toward the point of the ear, like the shingles on the roof of a house. The imbrications are largest and longest at the butt of the ear and gradually become less pronounced as they advance in distinct rows to the point. The individual glumes are from an inch to 2 inches long, and are much longer than this where the grains are not fertilized, particularly if the entire ear is of this character. Over these imbrications is the outside husk, as we have it in all cultivated corns. Of course the barn and the corncrib soon make winter protection by the glumes unnecessary.

Originally there may have been but one variety of corn, and it was attached to a mild climate. But, judging from analogy and the effects of cultivation, we are of the opinion that there were subvarieties, and in them the grains were of a different color and the glumes striped. The Incas and Indians had different varieties of corn, and grew ears of several colors, some uniform and others mixed, but their cobs were thin and sometimes the ears quite short. Six varieties of the wild corn found growing in unfrequented localities have been described, five of which I have seen, and several of which have been grown. All have pedicels attached to the glumes and the glumes imbricated.

The word corn in many languages simply means grain. Indian corn is Indian grain distinctively, as the Indians had no other. They had beans, squashes, pumpkins, gourds and melons, but wheat, rye, oats and barley belonged to the old world, and had to be imported. The Indians grew corn over a wide range of country and wherever the climate was adapted to it. Cultivation has done wonders with this grain both in its form and color, so that now we have perhaps 100 varieties. The plant varies from 1½ to 15 feet in height, and the ears from 2 inches to 16 inches in length. We find in modern Indian growths ears that are of a uniform gamboge yellow, white, black, blue and red, besides mixed colors. We have also several varieties of popcorn, sugar corn and field corn. Most of the corn grown by Indians is in small rounded grains, except that of the cliff dwellers, who appear to have been, in a measure, an agricultural people. Their cobs were thin and their grain in rows, but the individual grains were larger and square ended. Indented corn seems also to have been known among them.

Every people must have a drink, and if the process of distillation is unknown they resort to fermentation. Primitive American races made a drink out of corn analogous to beer, by fermentation of the ear in its green state or after it had dried. This was intoxicating to a certain extent, but fortunately much less so than the modern distillate from the same grain. The drinking mugs of the cliff dwellers bear testimony to their having had this habit. Great improvements have been made by the white race in growing this cereal, and one of the chief of these is in the diameter of the cob, which has been made to hold as high as 24 rows.

From four to six ears have been grown on one stalk, and ears produced of very remarkable length. Sugar corn was introduced in 1779, and now it and popcorn have entered into the race, and larger varieties are being produced. The commercial variety known as turkey corn is not maize, and does not bear its grain on an ear, but on the top in the tassel, as the broom corn does. Turkey corn is about 3 feet high and bears a small, rounded grain, which is either white or pinkish. In the east it is known by the name of dums. The Turks and Egyptians grow Indian corn, it is true, but it was originally obtained from America. Turkey corn and maize have often been confounded by botanical writers. "Ble de Turquie" is a distinctive grain.—Robert P. Harris in Garden and Forest.

Creole Girls' Charming English.

"The creole gentleman will charm your ear with an inimitable accent, but his enunciation will be clear and fine," writes Ruth McKerny Stuart in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Her English, acquired at the convent of the Ursuline nuns, will have a certain stilted form and a bookish flavor, which you will quickly confess to be an added charm when you get it from her own pretty lips and in the sonorous voice of the south. And it will have, too, the flavor of delicacy and refinement. Even though she may occasionally give you a literal translation of a French idiom, she will give it to you with a naïveté at once so piquant and so dignified and in so fine a setting of finished English that you, if you are a man, will be ready to crawl at her feet."

Leenwenhook reckons that every fly has 8,000 facets on each eye, or 16,000 in all. The fly when captured by the small boy would therefore probably conceive himself in the hands of 16,000 giants.

BELL RINGING GERMANS.

Why They Got Into the Habit and How They Keep It Up.

Since the changes of population incident to the great growth of New York city there has not been what might be called a German colony or German quarter, for the 400,000 or more Germans and German-Americans in town are scattered throughout the city, and even the Avenue A region is now more largely populated by Hungarians and Poles than by the old-fashioned German-Americans who once made it a distinctive and picturesque section. But, outlasting German quarters, there is one distinctive feature of cosmopolitan life in New York where German-American residents are still numerous, and that is the bell ringing propensity of some Germans in churches, schools and meeting places. Any person who has lived in a thickly populated part of New York city knows that a bell in the belfry of a German church or schoolhouse was never put there for purposes of ornamentation merely, but for practical, frequent, unmelodious and inopportune use—that is to say, the schoolhouse or church bell is not rung at the ordinary hours on Sunday or weekdays, but sometimes at dawn, sometimes late at night and always at the most unexpected hours.

It is a peculiarity of south Germans, or of the German portion of Austria, that they are fond of frequent and discordant bell ringing, whereas north Germans seem indifferent to the music of the bells. All travelers in Bavaria and many in the German portion of Austria have grown to regard the huge, sonorous, bells as enemies and disturbers of the peace, so often are they heard for the many services in the daytime, for the prospect of a thunderstorm, to warn the townspeople against the danger of the lightning, for a wedding or for a funeral. Among south Germans in New York the same custom prevails, limited by the city ordinance and the complaints of neighbors, for it is difficult to make some persons clearly understand that there is any sound reason for the constant ringing of bells at times when no service is in progress.

This bell ringing custom among the south Germans who occupy a mountainous region in their own country can be traced back to the old village custom of calling people together by the ringing of a bell in the most conspicuous edifice in town—that is, the village church. In the mountainous parts of Germany the first building erected in the olden times was a church, and that was the beginning of every settlement. But the survival of the church bell ringing custom centuries later in the city of New York seems almost incomprehensible to many who do not know its historical origin.—New York Sun.

MODERN SEWING.

Much of It Removed From the Home to the Manufactory.

The sewing machine does not occupy the position in domestic life that it did ten years ago. There has been a great revolution in the sewing machine business in that time. The evolution which began when the foremothers of the country gave up their hand looms and sent their spinning and weaving to the factory is still going on. The appearance of the sewing machine marked one stage of the evolution, and its disappearance as one of the most important assistants in every family marks another.

The sewing machines are superior now to those made 10 or 20 years ago, and they are made to do better and a greater variety of work, but the great demand for them comes from different quarters. One large sewing machine company which has an output of over 400,000 machines a year in this country alone manufactures 50 distinct types of machines, and with the variations of the types there are several hundred different kinds of machines. Many of these go into factories. A woman can buy undergarments ready made cheaper than she can buy the material and make them herself. This is owing to the factory work, where each worker makes a part of a garment which has perhaps been cut out by a die, 50 pieces at a time.

The lack of room in city apartments makes economy of space a necessity, and the housekeeper for the periodical visitations of the seamstress or dressmaker hires a machine from places where a specialty is made of that branch of the business. Outside the large cities this practice is not so common. The manufacturers say that the family trade they lose is made up not only in selling to manufacturers, but to the many foreigners in the country, who in a city like New York do great quantities of work for manufacturers on their own machines in their own homes. It is estimated there are 1,000,000 machines sold in the United States annually. The statistics of the census of 1890 showing the number of manufactures on which machine sewing is used are interesting. They also show that the production of men's clothing in factories was nearly double that of the tailoring establishments. While the actual number of machines sold annually during the last 10 or 20 years has not varied greatly, considering the increase of the population, it has proportionately decreased 25 per cent or more.—New York Times.

All He Wanted.

J. Emory Storrs lost a divorce case by the wit of his opponent. He had brought suit for divorce on behalf of a woman, who asked for possession of two children. The husband made a vigorous protest, and employed a young lawyer of ability to defend the suit. The defense had the best case, so far as the evidence went, but Mr. Storrs made one of his characteristically strong speeches, with an eloquent plea on behalf of the mother and her two children. The effect on the jury was apparent. He concluded his speech with that trite exclamation of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death!" The young attorney arose deliberately and said:

"Mr. Bailiff, you can give me a glass of water."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Hardest Cement.

The hardest of all cements is that known as portland cement, which, when hardened, attains the appearance and properties of the celebrated portland stone, from which the most magnificent structures in England have been erected. It was invented in 1824 by Joseph Aspin, a mason of Leeds.

Two Views of the Situation.

"Kitty, don't you think men are awfully clever to understand politics as they do?"

"Why, men aren't clever at all. I never met one yet who knew what 'cut blas' meant."—Chicago Tribune.

Sometime ago a small girl wrote to her prospective stepmother on a postal card and in the excess of her cordiality signed herself "your loving little daughter." She then proceeded to address the communication to "Miss Brown."

All Cleaning



about the house, paint, floors, pots and pans, dishes and glassware, silver and tinware, can be done better, quicker and cheaper with

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

than with any other cleansing compound. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

ROANOKE'S REAL ESTATE HUSTLERS.

FOR RENT.

RESIDENCES.

No. 125 Shenandoah avenue n. w., nine rooms, per month..... \$15.00
House on 11th street n. e., three rooms, per month..... \$3.00
Three houses on Oxford avenue, Norfolk, six rooms each, per month..... \$3.50
No. 34 Campbell avenue s. e., six rooms, per month..... \$9.00
No. 312 Third street s. e., six rooms, per month..... \$9.00
No. 304 Third street s. e., ten rooms, per month..... \$12.00
No. 115 Railroad avenue s. e., six rooms, per month..... \$6.00
No. 112 Railroad Avenue s. e., three rooms, per month..... \$5.00
Nine rooms over David's hotel, Gainesboro avenue, per month..... \$10.00
No. 84 Harrison avenue n. w., 10 rooms, per month..... \$9.00

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Two stores on Gainesboro avenue n. w., per month each..... \$6.00
One store, 711 Roanoke street s. w., per mo. \$7.00
One store, corner Railroad avenue and Randolph street, per month..... \$1.00
Five oil cars, Moormaw building, Jefferson street, heat, water and janitor service included, per month each..... \$3.00
Six bedrooms third floor Butler building, per month each..... \$2.00
Also houses and lots for sale in all portions of the city. Houses for sale on the installment plan. Call on

J. W. BOSWELL,

Real Estate and Rental Agent 10½ Jefferson St. ROANOKE, VA.

FOR RENT.

8-room dwelling on Seventh avenue s. w., \$13.
8-room dwelling on Ninth avenue s. w., \$12.
6-room dwelling on Rorer avenue s. w., \$9.
6-room dwelling on Luck avenue s. w., \$8.75.
6-room dwelling on Ninth avenue s. e., \$6.75.
6-room dwelling on Seventh avenue n. e., \$6.
We have FOR SALE some good—Bargains in business property. Bargains in residential property. Bargains in vacant lots. Bargains in farms.
See us before buying.

T. E. B. HARTSOOK & CO.,

Market Square.

How Are These for Bargains?

A 9 room residence on a large lot, South Jefferson street, with bath and all conveniences, only \$1,500; \$200 cash balance easy monthly payments. This house could not be built for \$1,700. We have had some bargains before, but this beats them all. If you want a bargain in real estate this is your chance.

A 6-room cottage in the Southwest, on good size lot, a big bargain at \$600—\$100 cash, balance \$50 per month.

Ninety acres of the finest land in Roanoke county, four miles from Roanoke, 10-room house, barn and outbuildings, good spring and spring branch through the land, a good orchard and 150 acres in fine oak timber, only \$30 per acre. Richly wooded double that amount.

Twelve acres in the town of Vinton—just the place for a truck garden—quality of land first class, and is dirt cheap at \$600. See this. It will suit you.

FOR RENT.

A good 8 room house in Southwest—all modern conveniences, heated by furnace, etc.

A nice 8 or 9 room house on South Jefferson street, all conveniences.

An 8-room house on Border street s. e.; bath and all conveniences; \$10 per month.

9-room house, close in, all conveniences and furnished.

WANTED.

A list of your houses, lots or farms for sale.

We are in the business to stay, and can make it to your interest to deal with us. Give us a call. We will treat you right.

—THE—

Pedigo-Beller Real Estate Co.,

126 JEFFERSON STREET.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Blood Poison permanently cured in 15 to 25 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here we will cure you for \$100.00. We have taken mercury, iodine, potash, and still have aches and pains. Mucous patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, Itch in the Secondary BLOOD POISON. We guarantee a cure. We select the most obnoxious cases and challenge the world for a cure we cannot cure. This disease has always been cured by the most eminent physicians. \$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address CHAS. H. BERRY CO., 507 Bismarck Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

W. K. ANDREWS & CO., 219 SALEM AVENUE,

have the largest and most convenient coal and wood yard in the city. They have more shed room than any other dealers in the city. They have polite drivers. They screen their coal and deliver it promptly. Look out for the belled teams.

REAL BARGAINS

Real Estate!

8-room house in Northwest, nice location, corner lot, \$1,300; \$300 cash and \$12.00 per month. This is a bargain for a railroad man.
6-room house in good location, \$800; \$80 cash and \$8 per month. A bargain for a shop man.
Beautiful 6-room house on Eighth avenue s. e., close in, large lot with shade, \$1,200; \$50 cash and \$12 per month.
6-room dwelling two blocks from Market Square, \$500; \$50 cash and \$5 per month.
A good 10-room brick dwelling, large lot, in Southwest Roanoke, with plenty of shade, \$1,400 cash. Is well worth \$1,600.
6-room dwelling in Northwest Roanoke, \$600; \$50 cash and \$5 per month. Can be rented for more than the monthly payment.
Nicely papered 7-room house, corner lot, in best part of Southwest, with modern improvements, stable and carriage house, with several other outbuildings, \$2,000; \$200 cash and \$17 per month.
6-room house in West End, large lot, nice location, \$1,300; \$100 cash and \$10 per month.
6-room house, large corner lot, Southeast, \$500; \$50 cash and \$5 per month.
7-room dwelling, with sewer connection, stable and other necessary outbuildings, \$1,300; \$50 cash, \$12.50 per month without interest.
6-room house on Henry street n. w., \$1,000; \$25 cash and \$10 per month with no interest. Is renting now for \$8.00.
Two 3-room cottages, with basement room, sewer connection, nice garden and good location, \$500 each; \$15 cash and \$5 per month with interest.

7-room house on Sixth avenue s. w., nicely papered, Price \$1,000; \$100 cash and \$15 per month. Renting now for \$10.

6-room house on large lot, near Roanoke and Southern railroad, newly fenced, house in good condition, \$1,350; \$50 cash and \$12.50 per month.

One of the best residential lots in the city, 100 ft. front, large lot, best location, on Church street, beautiful condition inside and out. Price \$1,500; \$50 cash, \$25 per month; is renting now at \$25 per month. Also two other splendid bargains on Church avenue.

One of the most desirable and best located business houses, in the very best part of the business center of the city. One-fourth of the price cash and the rest will pay the balance. It is renting now for 14 per cent of the price asked. There is no better investment in the city than this. We have several other fine bargains in business property on Salem avenue and Jefferson street.

6-room house near West End round house, \$550; \$50 cash and \$10 per month.

Nicely papered 6-room house on best part of Seventh avenue n. e., \$550; \$50 cash and \$5 per month.

Good vacant lot to exchange for a horse.

FARMS:

20-acre farm 3½ miles from Roanoke, good improvements, well fenced and watered, plenty of timber, nice young orchard, \$2,500—terms easy. This is a great bargain.

60-acre farm close to Roanoke, in good condition, \$1,600 cash.

94 acres of bottom land 1½ miles from Hollins, with \$2,500 fruit house, at the edge of a beautiful 10-acre grove of forest oaks. It is located to \$40 per acre. This is a splendid bargain.

130 acres near Hollins Institute, seven miles from Roanoke city, forty acres of which is level. The balance upland, partly timbered, good water, fairly good improvements, a peach and apple orchard, land well adapted to truck farming, all kinds of fruit and grapes. Price now \$1,300; easy payments.

If you want to buy or rent, sell or exchange, come and see us.

T. W. SPINDLE & CO.,

No. 8 Campbell Avenue S. W.

ROANOKE CITY

—AND—

COUNTY PROPERTY

Fine farm, 150 acres, well improved, four miles from Roanoke. Price \$5,000.

Farm, 60 acres, fine land, 4½ miles from Roanoke. Price, \$25 per acre.

Forty acres, between Roanoke and Salem, on electric car line. Price \$1,000.

The best land in Roanoke county, four miles from the city, well improved and highly cultivated. Price \$75 per acre.

Seventy-five acres three miles from Roanoke, good improvements and orchard. Price \$3,500, on long time.

Farm, 180 acres, 2½ miles from city, well improved, good fences and plenty of water. Price \$2,300; \$900 cash, balance on five years' time.

Fine farm, 84 acres, with good improvements, near Hollins Institute. Price \$2,750.

Rightly across road land, with all necessary buildings, 24 miles from city limits. Price \$3,600; on long time.

CITY PROPERTY.

Nice 7-room dwelling on Seventh avenue s. w.; lot 60x150 feet. Price \$1,500; \$200 cash, balance \$15 per month.

Good dwelling, six rooms, with water on both floors. Price \$800; \$50 cash, balance \$10 per month.

Church street dwelling, 8 rooms, on corner lot, 60x200 feet. Price \$3,000.

One of the most desirable brick stores in business center. Price \$5,000.

The best bargain in business corner, 55 feet front, that has been offered in many years. Price \$4,500.

If you want to buy, write or come and see us.

List your farms and town property with us.